# The Evening Star.



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TWO CENTS.

## SHELLED BY BOERS

British Abandon Their Camp at Fourteen Streams.

CLEARED OUT IN THE NIGHT

Roberts' Reported Inactivity May Be to Fool Enemy.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JOUBERT

PRETORIA, Thursday, March 29.-A dispatch from Fourteen Streams, north of Warrenton, Cape Colony, says the Boers opened a bombardment on the British camp there March 25, and that the British replied feebly and evacuated the place during the night.

The funeral of Gen. Joubert took place this afternoon and was attended by all classes. The foreign military attaches in uniform were among those present, and the British officers who are prisoners here sent a wreath. There were universal signs of

Boer consumption, and the recent movements of troops and other indications point to preparations being well advanced for a ferward movement. The entire silence of the cable this morning is regarded as sig-

reduce the place before raising the siege. It is now suggested that the apparent inactivity of the British at Warrenton is merely designed to impress the Boers with the notion that they are checking the Mafeking relief column, which, in reality, is advancing by a westward detour. Color is lent to this view by the announcement that a column of 3,000 mounted troops, commanded by Col. Drummond, and accompanied by three batteries, a pontoon train and several wagons of ammunition, passed Barkly West March 26 on an extensive march, the objective of which is a strict secret.

The executive committee of the American hospital ship Maine has received the following letter from the lord mayor of London,

A. J. Newton:

"I inclose you a check for £2,000 sterling from the Transvaal war fund, to be applied to the beneficent work the American hospital ship Maine is doing for our sick and wounded troops. This check represents some of the contributions Americans have made to the fund, and it therefore does not infringe on the graceful determination of your committee to accept only American money for the humanitarian purposes of the Maine."

Queen Condoles With Mrs. Jouhert. Queen Victoria has cabled to Lord Roberts asking him to convey to Mrs. Joubert, widow of General Joubert, her sympathy

Anent Relief of Mafeking.

LONDON, March 30.-In the house of commons today the parliamentary secretary Wyndham, was asked whether an expedition was on its way to the relief of Mafeking. He replied that the government was precluded or ids from giving any indications of Lord Roberts' plans

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 30 .- A sensational suicide occurred this morning on Goat Island near the spring. A man three times in the head, pitched forward into the water and was swept down between Luna and Goat Islands, going over be Hoppolyte Schneider of Pittsburg. Letters in French were found addressed

and the Westinghouse Company of Pitts burg. In one letter he blames the woman, Lillian R. Russell, for his death, and leaves her all his property. The letters were ram-bling and indicate that the man was insane. Naturalization recovers bling and indicate that the man was insane. Naturalization papers were found on him dated March 9, 1882, at Pittsburg.

## TOM L. JOHNSON WINS OUT.

gressional primaries last evening were re ceived at the board of elections this morning and indicate that ex-Representative Tom L. Johnson of New York and Cleveof the delegates in Saturday's county con democratic candidate for Congress in this democratic candidate for Congress in this district until after the national convention, when Mr. Johnson will be a candidate. It is not thought likely that the democrats bere will nominate him for Congress and as a delegate to the national convention.

Mr. John R. McLean's influence was put into last night's primaries to defeat Johnson, but they were without avail. As a result of Johnson's victory here his friends announce that he will be a candidate for chairman of the national democratic committee.

Bill Extending its Privileges Report ed to the Maryland Senate. Special Disputch to The Evening Star.

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 30.—The bill to increase and largely extend the privileges of the Potomac and Great Falls Power Company, which has passed the House, was reported favorably in the Sen ate and will probably pass. This bill was introduced by Delegate Clark of Montgomery several weeks ago, and its passage has een contested by the Montgomery Power Company, which has been represented here by ex-Senator Talbott of Montgomery coun-

The Great Falls Company has been rep The Great Falls Company has been represented by Mr. Arthur Pue Gorman, jr., son of ex-Senator Gorman, who has been backed by a strong lobby. The bill was amended to please the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, which withdrew its opposition, and will be acted upon before the close of the session, although the opposition.

of the Montgomery company is still manifest.

FRENCH VICTORIOUS OVER ARABS Official Report Published in Paris of Fight at Insalah.

PARIS, March 30 .- An official account has been issued of the victory of the French troops over the Arab army at Inrahr, which ssembled with the object of attacking the French expedition which recently occupied the oasis of Insalah, southwest of Algeria. The French learned of the scheme and de cided to storm the enemy's position, which was successfully carried March 19 by a

column led by Lieut. Col. Eu.

The town was first bombarded and then stormed, the Arab warriors making their last stand in the mosques. They left 600 men killed and 100 wounded on the field. In addition 450 prisoners were taken. The French losses were 9 native soldiers killed, 38 wounded and 2 officers wounded.

THOMAS HELD IN \$1,000 BOND.

Police Captain Arraigned Before Re-corder Goff This Morning. NEW YORK, March 30 .- Police Captain Andrew J. Thomas of the Tenderloin district, against whom three indictments were ound yesterday for failing to suppress disorderly houses, neglect of duty, &c., was arraigned before Recorder Goff today. A plea of not guilty was entered, and a request made that he be given time to with-draw or make such motion as his counsei might desire was granted. Captain Thomas' bond was fixed at \$1,000.

ARCHIBALD FORBES DEAD.

Well-Known War Correspondent Vic-tim of Rheumatism and Paralysis.

LONDON, March 30.-Archibald Forbes he well-known war correspondent, died in this city during the night. He had been in bad health for some years, and during the last six months had been unable to write or do anything, owing to complications arising from rheumatism and paralysis. He spent most of his time at his home in London. His wife was a Miss Meigs, daughter of the late quartermaster general of the United States, General M. C. Meigs.

TWO FILIPINOS HANGED.

They Were Convicted of the Murder of a Countryman.

MANILA, March 30, 6:15 p.m.-Morales and Gonzalez, who were found guilty of murdering a countryman, were hanged at noon today in the plaza in front of the Church at San Carlos, province of Pangasinan, an officer of the 17th Infantry pre-siding at the execution, which was wit-nessed by the principal citizens of the place. There was no demonstration.

JAPANESE FLOCKING HITHER.

California Workingmen Alarmed a

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.-Working-men in the state are becoming alarmed at the steadily increasing number of Japanese immigrants. It is stated that since January 1, 1899, no less than 3,420 laborers from Japan have arrived in this country and the in migration bureau is informed that 1,400 more are due here by April 7.

According to Labor Commissioner North, 7,000 passports have been obtained in Japan for laborers intending to come to this countries.

VERDICT FOR COLORED MEN.

Pittsburg Jury Awards Billows and White Minimum Damages.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 30.-The jury n the case of Assistant District Attorney Walter E. Billows, colored, against Wm. J. McCarthy, a prominent restaurant keeper, who refused to serve a meal to Billows and his companion, Congressman George W. White of North Carolina, also colored, returned a verdict 'oday in favor of the plaintiff for 6% cents. Billows asked \$5,000

PORTO RICO'S MONEY.

It Shall Be for Exclusive Use of the Island.

Mr. Parker of New Jersey has introduced a hill in the House (H. R. 10155) providing that all moneys collected in the Island of Porto Rico shall be for the exclusive benefit of that island and paid into the treasury of its local government, which local govern ment, until the further establishment there of by law, shall be by the President, and by such officers and under such regulations as he shall prescribe and appoint and shall deem necessary and advisable, The same tariffs, customs and duties shall

be levied, collected and paid to the local government of Porto Rico upon all articles imported into Porto Rico from ports other imported into Porto Rico from ports other than the United States which are required by law to be collected upon articles import-ed into the United States from foreign countries, and such duties upon articles so imported into Porto Rico shall be paid to the local government of the island, and no duties on such articles shall be payable to the United States. No duties shall be payable to the United States on articles coming from Porto Rico

States on articles coming from Porto Ricc to the United States, but the local government of Porto Rico may levy and collecduties on articles exported to and imported from the United States not exceeding one quarter of the duties levied upon like ar-ticles imported from other countries, and until such local government shall fix the until such local government shall fix the rates of duties there shall be levied and paid to the local government upon such articles so exported and imported 15 per centum of the duties collected on like articles imported from foreign countries.

Until otherwise provided by law the internal revenue acts of the United States shall not extend to the Island of Porto Hico, and no stamp taxes or other internal revenue taxes shall be payable in the island to the United States; provided, however, that all articles sent from Porto Rico to the United States shall be subject to the payment of internal revenue and stamp taxes ment of internal revenue and stamp taxes upon their arrival in the United States.

Recent Casualties in Philippines.

Gen. Otis today reported the following additional casualties in the Philippines: Killed-Luzon, 45th Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, March 20, Ca-milig, Company H, James T. Hill; Sumar, 43d Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, March Mataguino, Company H, Elbridge H. Webster; March 11, Lanang, Company I, Ferdinand W. Myer; Panay, 18th United States Infantry, March 22, Cabuycabug, Company L. Max Hohne, corporal.

Wounded-Luzon, 22d U. S. Infantry March 24, Peanranda, First Lieutenant Or rin R. Wolfe, lung, severe; 34th U. S. Vol-unteer Infantry, Company C, James E, Murphy, elbow, severe; 37th U. S. Volun-teer Infantry, March 20, Cawilig, Company G, Floyd Hummer, sergeant, wounded in feet, serious; 45th Regiment, U. S. Volun-teer Infantry, March 18, Polangui, Com-pany A, Odis Smith, cernoral wounded to pany A. Odis Smith, corporal, wounded i thigh, slight; 47th U. S. Volunteer Infar try, March 14, Guinobaton, Company Thomas J. Gould: March 20, Camilig, Ge Try, March 14, Guinosation, Company 1, Thomas J. Gould: March 20, Camilig, Geo. H. Momeny, corporal, muphileyete: 46d U. S. Volunteer Infantry, March 13, Hilongos, Company C. James F. Burns, wounded in chest, serious: Panay, 18th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, March 22, Cabuycabug, Company L. John G. Carl, sergeant, mortally.

The Conemaugh at Manila. The quartermaster general has received a cable message announcing the arrival of the transport Conemaugh at Manila with horses and mules for the army in

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC GOV. STEUNENBERG AGAIN GILLMORE'S CAPTURE

Committee.

Increase in Number of Saloons in Manila Alleged.

WANT FILIPINOS PROTECTED

The House committee on insular affairs gave a hearing today to representatives of the temperance and prohibition societies of the United States upon the alleged growing evil of the liquor traffic in the Philippines and other insular possessions of this gov-

The statement was made that since the occupancy of the Philippines by the Americans drunkenness, which was practically unknown in Manila, has become prevalent, and that the hitherto innocent natives, who were formerly very abstemious, are rapidly falling into the bibulous habits of the American soldiers.

Testimony was adduced to the effect that when the Americans reached Manila there were only three or four saloons, selling light wines, while now there are 450 to 500 saloons where American customs ob-

sunity among the troops was due to the use of liquor. He quoted Prof. Schurman of the late Philippine commission on the growth of the liquor business.

Rev. J. B. Dunn, representing the National Temperance Society and the Presbyterian Union, read extracts from various religious and secular papers of the country, blaming the President for the "saturnalia of debauchery" existing in Manila, alleging that bauchery" existing in Manila, alleging that he could prohibit the importation of liquors into the Philippines. He also quoted from journals of the liquor trade that "beer and whisky go with the flag into our new possessions," and also "that as one result of our occupation of Manila the liquor business has reached enterprising proportions and is a respectable business." Mr. Dunn said that Manila has been transformed into a saloon city, and that this is with the knowledge and consent of the Washington authorities.

"Is this the benevolent assimilation of which the President has had so much to say?" asked Mr. Dunn. "We have suppressed the cock-fights and opened wide the rum shops." Mr. Dunn read a letter from Gen. Otis, which denied the statement that Manila is given over to drunkenness and debauchery. Gen. Otis said he was reducing the number of saloons, and that the excesses of the visiting soldiers were always punished. Gen. Otis said that the Filipinos were very fond of their wine, and had complained of the reduction of the number of drinking places, licenses for which were freely granted under the Spanish regime.

Charge Against the Military Authori-ties.

Spirit News, showing that the principal husiness street of Manila, which formerly contained but two saloons, now has over 300 saloons, and is a regular rum row. The receipts of the principal saloon were about \$500 a pight Apather rooms are about \$500 a pight Apather rooms are salout \$500 a pight \$500 a pight Apather rooms are salout \$500 a pight \$ was quoted to the effect that the

ing the Maryland Temperance Union, said that this was a proper subject for legisla-tion. Civilization would be retarded by extension of the liquor business Represented 200,000 Women

Mrs. Ellis of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union said she represent ed 200,000 women who believe that where liquor goes the betterment of the human

humanity," she said, "to give those poor Filipinos protection from the whisky Dr. Fisk said he had rejoiced at the idea

of American civilization going into the "But I stand appalled," he said, "to sethoroughly grounded in Manila is the Ame

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES,

In response to a Senate resolution, the Secretary of State has had prepared a statement showing the number and ages of the clerks and employes in the various bureaus of the State Department. It shows that there are 91 such employes, and that the average age of the male clerks is 45 years, 1 month and 29 days, and the average age of the female clerks 45 years, 3 months and 20 days. The general average

In answer to specific inquiries, it is stated In answer to specific inquiries, it is stated that there are no employes between the ages of 14 and 19 years; 18 between 20 and 29; 13 between 30 and 39; 25 between 40 and 49; 20 between 60 and 50; 6 between 60 and 64; 6 between 65 and 60; 1 between 70 and 74, and 2 between 75 and 79. The Secretary reports that none of the employes of the department is either physically or mentally incapacitated for manual labor.

Openings in Nicaragua.

In reply to inquiries from this country in regard to openings for Americans in Nicaragua, Consul Donaldson, at Managua, writes to the State Department that American engineers, physicians, surgeons and dentists may find remunerative employment in that country. There are no chances, the consul says, for our young graduates in the Nicaraguan schools, as the salaries are very insignificant, and the customs so different that Americans rarely customs so different that Americans rarely prove successful. There are very few native engineers, and this field affords probably the best opportunity for Americans, although dentists are very scarce, and hence in demand. Consul Donaldson adds that the wives of officials, planters, lawyers, doctors, and even of politicians, have each their little shop in Nicaraguan towns, and that buying and selling is the favorite occupation of the natives.

Refused to Mark Them Unfair.

President Gompers of the American Fed-ration of Labor has made public the decision of the Executive Council of the Ameri can Federation of Labor, on the application of the International Brotherhood of Print-ing Pressmen to place the Chicago Record and the Chicago News upon the unfair list. The Executive Council refused to indorne the application.

TELLS ABOUT TROOPS IN SHOSHONE COUNTY.

Why the Secretary of War Did Not Withdraw Them-Politics in the Matter.

Gov. Steunenberg resumed his testimony at the Coeur d'Alene investigation today

The governor related his various talks with Gen. Merriam. He first met him in May last and went over the insurrectionary conditions and the necessity for troops. The governor said he requested Gen. Merriam to order the troops to Shoshone county, and he did so.

When asked who was in supreme command in Shoshone county, Gen. Merriam or Bartlett Sinclair, the governor stated that he himself was the responsible head of authority, although he did not exercise any

authority, although he did not exercise any control or command of the troops. There was no agreement with Gen. Merriam, said the governor, that the labor organizations were to be broken up, nor was there any talk of suppressing them.

The governor again went over his trips to Washington, his call, on the President and the brief talk with Mr. McKinley.

Questioned as to what the President said, Gov. Steunenberg replied that the President ilstened to the brief recital of conditions and the need of the continued presence of the troops, but made no reply.

The governor also was examined as to calls on Secretary Root, and said the latter intended to withdraw the troops from guard duty on October 20. The governor called to protest against this. He found that the Secretary was quite determined to withdraw the troops, an order to this effect having been issued, and most of the governor's efforts were directed to showing to the military authorities that the troops should not be withdrawn. The withdrawal was finally postponed. was finally postponed.

Troops Were Retained.

The governor denied that there was any talk of politics in connection with the post-ponement. He told the Secretary there was no militia available and not sufficient time to raise a local guard before the troops were to be withdrawn, and these represen-

were to be withdrawn, and these representations brought about the postponement. At present the troops were not on guard, but were in garrison.

Further questioned as to calls on the President, the governor said that the President told one of the delegations that he had acted as an official, sending troops on the governor's call, and that any other course would not have been a compliance with his sworn duty.

would not have been a compliance with his sworn duty.

When Mr. Sulzer referred to the "reign of terror you inaugurated" Governor Steunenberg answered, emphatically, "I did not inaugurate a reign of terror. It was there before I got there, and has existed there for the last seven years."

He said further to Mr. Lentz, "I know that county has been a heli on earth for the last ten years."

Politics in the Batter. Representative Dick opened the redirect examination when the cross-questioning had closed. He said he was sorry politics had been brought into the inquiry, but as this had occurred, he would pursue that course to some extent. He asked Govcourse to some expent. He asked Gov-ernor Steunenberg as to reports of his communicating with Senator Hanna or with him (Mr. Dick), to which the gov-ernor replied that he had never seen either of them until he came to Washington. The governor said he was elected as a democrat in 1898 and 1898 in 1896 and 1898. 'Did you support Mr. Br an?" asked Mr.

"I did." "I did."
"Would you support him again?"
"Most assuredly, if he is nominated again
will support him by all means."
Mr. Dick inquired if Mr. Bryan had ever
written or expressed any protest or diswritten or expressed any protest or disapproval of the governor's course.

Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Lentz protested and Mr. Hay of Virginia objected on the ground that Mr. Bryan was not President. "But he will be soon." remarked Mr. Lentz, who added that Mr. Bryan would

Lentz, who added that Mr. Bryan would not declare martial law.

The committee voted to allow the question as to whether Mr. Bryan had protested, and Gov. Steunenberg said he had never heard from Mr. Bryan in protest or otherwise. "Has any prospective vice presidential

rias any prospective tice presidential candidate on the democratic ticket protested to you?" asked Mr. Dick, amid much laughter, directed toward Mr. Sulzer.

The governor said there had been no such protest. The inquiry was then directed to showing the circumstances under which the governor had called for troops. At noon the committee took a recess until

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. It Provides for an Expenditure of \$61,000,000.

The House committee on naval affairs today approved the naval appropriation bill and directed its report to the House. Several efforts were made to change the bill as heretofore practically agreed upon, but no material changes were made.

As the bill will be reported it provides for two battle ships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers of the dimensions heretofore given and armor plate

mensions heretofore given and armor plate for the ships of the Maine class, now urgently in need of armor, is authorized at a price not exceeding \$545 per ton.

The proposition for a governmnt armor factory was again brought forward today and caused animated discussion, but no conclusive action was taken. The effort was also renewed to secure the construction of one or more of the new ships in government yards, but the matter did not reach a vote.

rote.

The bill carries approximately \$51,000,000.

It is expected that a rangority report will be made by four democratic members of the committee—Messra. Wheeler of Kentucky, Vandiver of Missouri, Rivey of Virginia and Kitchen of North Carajina—in favor of a government armor plais factory, and another by the same democratic members and Mr. Metcalf of California in favor of building one of the ships authorized in the act at a government yard.

Army Orders.

Capt. James A. Goodin, adjutant, 7th Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Wayne, Michigan, for duty, after having turned over the public property for which he is re-sponsible at Forts Porter and Niagara, New Capt. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Infantry, has

been ordered to relieve Second Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Infantry, as quartermaster at Columbus parracks, Ohio, in addition to his regular duties as constructing quarternaster at that post. Chaplain Joseph A. Potter has been re-ieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. History Erickson has been transferred from the 18th Infantry to the 7th Infantry, Company I, and has been ordered to Fort Ontario, New York, to join his company.

Return of Cavalrymen.

The War Department is informed of the arrival at Newport News yesterday of the

Narration of the Long - Awaited Story.

GALLANTRY OF THE YORKTOWN'S MEN

Exposed to Galling Fire From Ambush, Fought Sturdily.

NEARLY MET MASSACRE

Lieut. J. C. Gillmore of the navy has made a special report to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, which was made public by the Navy Department today, in regard to the capture of the second cutter and crew of the Yorktown, under his command, by Filipinos at Baler, April 12, 1899. The report is dated on the flag-ship Brooklyn, Manila, P. I., January 8, and is introduced by a statement by Lieut. Gillmore that his diary and official correspondence with the Filipino officials were lost in the rapids of the Arboluque river.

Lieut. Gillmore's Instructions. "On the evening of April 11," says Lieut Gillmore, "the commanding officer of the Yorktown sent for me and said he wished me the following morning to take charge of a boat, to land Ensign W. H. Standley and a quartermaster, who were to make a

and a quartermaster, who were to make a reconnolssance to discover the whereabouts of the church defended by the Spanish prisoners in Baler.

Mr. Standley and the quartermaster were to be landed at the small cove to the eastward of the river running past the town of Baler, province of Principe. The commanding officer said he would not hamper me by orders, but directed me not to land, but to sound at the mouth of the river and ascertain the distance of the ship from the mouth. If necessary I was to make a demonstration to call the enemies' attention from the people landed.

"About 4:20 a.m. of April 12 I left the ship with the second cutter, Ensign Standley and a quartermaster as passengers. The boat was armed with a Colt automatic 6mm. gun in the bow, and the crew with Lee ritles and helts filled with ammunition.

gun in the bow, and the crew with Lee rifles and belts filled with ammunition.

and belts filled with ammunition.

"The following are the names of the boat's crew: Chief Quartermaster Walton, Sailmaker's Mate Voudoit, Coxswain Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate (third class) Nygard, Seaman Rynders, Seaman Woodbury, Ordinary Seaman Brisolese, Ordinary Seaman Metbonald, Landsmen Dillon, Morrisey, Edwards and Anderson, Apprentice (first class) C. Vanville, Apprentice (second class) Peterson.

The Lieutenant's Strategy. "We pulled in under muffled cars and landed Mr. Standley and the quartermaster It was just early daylight when we pulled out of the cove for the river's mouth. On nearing the river I saw that a sentry on heading the liver I saw that a sency on one of the numerous stations on the beach had seen us. I thought that he had also probably seen us land Mr. Standley; so to let him think that I had been searching for the river, I pulled for it, sounded the bar, ascertained the distance of the ship from the river's mouth and continued in for should the river's mouth and continued in for about 1,000 yards, sounding slowly and making a rough sketch. This, I thought, would make them believe that I had landed nobody, but was simply surveying the river. I knew them believe that I had landed nobody, but was simply surveying the river. I knew that we would have to sustain the fire of the enemy as we came out, but I trusted to the Colt to disarrange their aim, which at best is not good. I was quite sure that this would serve to put them off the idea of any one landing in the cove. I have every reason to so believe now. The left bank, the side toward the enemy, was covered by high marsh grass and swamp land, and I knew that no outposts could be there. The right bank was steep, too, and covered with a dense growth, and from observation I judged the enemy had only their stations judged the enemy had only their station on the left side of the river. As we neared the end of the swamp land I was about to give orders to return, when we rounded the bend and came full on an outpost on solid ground. He halled us and fired a rifle as a signal.

Volley at Short Range. "Before I could answer the hall, a volley was fired at us at close range-50 to 60 yards. The effect of this volley was terrible; Morrisey was killed instantly, his brains being scattered over the boat and crew, and Dillon was mortally wounded, crew, and Dillon was mortally wounded, never recovering consciousness and dying shortly afterward in the boat. Seaman Rynders had his fingers cut off the hand, but kept bravely to his starboard stroke oar; the starboard oars were riddled and most of them shattered; besides, the boat was pierced by the Remington balls and made water fast

oar; the starboard oars were riddled and most of them shattered; besides, the boat was pierced by the Remington balls and made water fast.

"As soon as possible after recovering from the first shock, we opened fire with Colt and rifles. The ambush was so complete that we could not see at what to fire, not even the smoke. The Colt was thrown out of action before the second volley, shattering the ammunition box and cutting the loading tape. The order was given to back oars, but as only a few could be used—the cthers being shattered—the tide drifted us on a sand bank. Ellsworth, Edwards and Woodbury tried to swim the boat out, but did not succeed. The volleys were poured in on us on the left bank in quick succession, mortally wounding McDonald and Nygard.

A Fearful Sight in the Boat.

"At this time I was under the impression that most of the crew were either wounded or killed, the bodies of the men who had been killed had fallen on the slighter men. who were struggling in the bottom of the bcat. The boat was covered with blood and presented a fearful sight. The cries of the nortally wounded in the stern of the boat asking me to shoot them and not allow them to fall into the hands of the savages, them to fall into the hands of the savages, were heart-rending. At the same time could be seen, coming down the right bank of the river, a band of men armed with Remingtons, bows and arrows, bolos and spears. I gave the order to hoist the white flag, which was done by Rynders, who received a shot in the right wrist and dropped the flag. I thought the cnemy intended to massacre all of us, so continued to fire, the fire of the enemy coming faster.

The Surrender. "We were now hailed from the left bank in Spanish, the officer saying that if we did not cease firing and surrender that he would kill us all. I then surrendered. Before the officer on the left bank could get across the savages on the right bank came up, took us off the boat, robbed us of rings, watches, hata, caps, clothes—in fact, everything that they could get at short notice—tied our arms behind us with bamboo thongs, and lined us up on the beach to be shot. Those who had rifles loaded them and had them already cocked when an officer came out of the bush and ordered otherwise. We were then sent on board the boat, and after plugging up the holes made by rifle balls, pulled up the river.

"I regret to say that I now found the following casualties: Morrisey and Dillon, landsmen, dead; Nygard, gunner's mate, second class, and McDonald, ordinary seaman, mortally wounded; Vanville, apprentice, first class; Rynders, soaman, and Woodbury, seaman, seriously wounded; myself slightly in the knee by a ball which came through the side of the boat. The wound healed on arrival in San Ysidro. up, took us off the boat, robbed us of rings

Taken to San Ysidro. "We were landed some distance up th

tally wounded out of the boat and place them on shore, and to arrange the tourniquets to the wounds. The seriously wound-

ed we carried with us to the commandant's office about a mile and a half distant. We were under a strict guard. The officer in charge of us would not allow the mortally wounded to be taken with us. The officer said they had a medical officer and would send him down to attend the men. I never could ascertain whether this was done, as the next day all who could were marched across the country to San Ysidro. At the commandant's office I requested to be allowed to write to the commanding officer of the Yorktown to notify him of the facts, and to request medical attendance. This was allowed, but I found later that the letter was never sent.

Mentioned for Gallantry.

Mentioned for Gallantry.

"Before ending this report, I will mention men whom I particularly noticed; all, however, behaved well.

"W. Walton, chief quartermaster, for his ccolness in the bow of the boat with the Colt gun. He had the vizor of his cap shot off, and coat pierced by balls in the first volley, but still stood to his gun and worked it until it was thrown out of ac-

tion.

"Paul Voudoit, sailmaker's mate, who assisted at the bow with the gun, and to whose knowledge of the Spanish language I am especially indebted. He was under the fire of the enemy all of the time in the bow, and I commend him for coolness and heavery.

the life of the cnemy all of the time in the bow, and I commend him for coolness and bravery.

"J. Ellsworth, coxswain, who in his capacity of coxswain handled the boat well and was especially cool under fire, being in the exposed position of coxswain, and only leaving the coxswain's box to assist in swimming the boat out.

"Rynders, seaman, for staying at his oar, although seriously wounded in both arms, and doing everything to assist in backing the boat out. His coolness and bravery, although suffering from his wounds, cannot be too highly praised.

"Vanville, apprentice, first class, for his brayery and coolness under fire, endeavoring to get a clip out of a Lee rifle for me, and, although wounded seriously four times, still persisting. He is a young man of exemplary habits, only seventeen or eighteen years of age, and showed remarkable coolness and bravery.

"Edwards and Woodbury for coolness in

years of age, and showed remarkable coolness and bravery.

"Edwards and Woodbury, for coolness in trying to swim the boat out, and the former, with Peterson, for attending the wounded afterward.

"In conclusion, I trust that my action in attempting to save Ensign Standley and the quartermaster from imprisonment, it not death, will be approved. My sole thought was to do this, and, although the expedition turned out so disastrously, I have suffered for it. My only regret is that my boat's crew had to suffer with me."

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS. Local Measures Introduced at the Capitol.

Mr. Mudd of Maryland today introduced

ern branch at the navy yard. Also a bill appropriating \$4,500 for an engine house and chemical engine at Con-gress Heights, a lot for the house to be donated by A. E. Randle.

Mr. Sullivan introduced the same bills in

Mr. Sullivan introduced the same bills in the Senate.
Mr. Johnston has introduced a bill in the House providing that the records of jus-tlees of the peace in the territories and the District of Columbia shall be admitted as record in any court where properly proved and attested. JUDGE MAGOON'S RÉPORT.

Increasing Demands for It From Public Men. Representative Richardson of Tennessee oday introduced in the House the follow-"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby directed to furnish the House with any opinion or opinions given the de-partment by Charles E. Magoon, law offieer of the division of insular affairs, as to whether the Constitution was extended ex proprio vigore to the Island of Porto Rico

when the peace conference between the United States and Spain was ratified, and

in furnishing such opinion, if any was

furnish such arguments

riven will ala

or reasons as were assigned by said Magoon in support thereof."

The entire edition of the report prepared by Judge Magoon, the law officer of the assistant secretary of war's office, construing the relation of the insular possessions to the United States, has been exhausted. Senator Davis has introduced a resolution calling for the printing an additional 3,000 copies of the pamphlet, to meet the increasing demands from public men. The report is largely made up of extracts from opinions of the Supreme Court, all going to maintain the proposition that the Constitution does not follow the flag, and it was the construction of the Constitution as laid down in this report that served as the basis for the magoon in support thereof." report that served as the basis for the forly report upon the Porto Rican tarif-bill as presented to the Senate.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Penalty Provided for Falsely Branding or Labeling Them. The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce has formally reported a bill (H. R. 7667) providing that no person or persons in any state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall falsely brand or label any dairy or food products which become articles of foreign or interstate commerce or comnerce with Indian tribes as to the state or territory in which they are made, produced or grown, or cause or procure the same to be done by another or others: Provided That this act shall not apply to or include That this act shall not apply to or include the branding of wines or liquors. If any person or persons violate the provisions of this act, either in person or through another, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000; and that the jurisdiction for the prosecution of said misdemeanor shall be within the district of the United States court in which it is committed.

Personal Mention. Secretary Long will leave here tomorrow for Colorado Springs, Col., on a short visit his invalid daughter. Dr. Hill, assistant secretary of state, has agreed to make an address before the Com-mercial Club of Chicago next Monday night and will leave here tomorrow for that city.

The Press Account Confirmed. The State Department has received cable ispatches from United States Minister Leishmann and Mr. Trehane, the latter counsel for the McMurdo heirs, both at Berne, confirming the press account of the award made yesterday by the Delagoa bay

Texas Wheat for Macaroni.

arbitration.

The bureau of foreign commerce, State Department, has been informed by Mr. Jas. B. Simpson of Dallas, Tex., in regard to a specimen of Texas wheat sent to France e tested as to its fitness for use in the manufacture of macaroni and like pastes that "it has been demonstrated beyond question that all northern Texas is perfectly adapted to the growth of the hard, glutinous wheats now in such great demand in France and Italy."

Uproar in Italian Chamber

ROME, March 30.-On the president he chamber of deputies taking his seat for today's session of the house the extreme leftists raised a tumuk, shouting, "Go out!" and pelting him with balls of paper. As the intervention of the ushers was fruit-less, the president was compelled to ad-journ the sitting.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE

ful perusal.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Whether or not you wish

to buy anything the advertising columns of The Star amply repay the most care-

Discussing Reduction of the War Revenue Taxes.

SEC. GAGE SHOWS TREASURY SURPLUS

Work of New Philippine Commission Considered.

MEETING OF THE CABINET

At the cabinet session today some thought was given to the question of a reduction of the war revenue taxes, and there is more than a possibility that the President will soon send to Congress a message recom-mending a reduction. This, however, has not been decided upon, and the President may conclude that the act creating the additional taxes ought to stand undisturbed until the next session of Congress.

The Treasury Surplus.

Secretary Gage, who recently talked to nembers of congressional committees on the same subject, put the matter before the President and cabinet by submitting some figures as to the present and prospective condition of the treasury. So far during the present fiscal year the surplus of receipts over expenditures amounts to \$52. 878,908, with another day's receipts to come in, making the probable surplus for the nine months a round \$53,000,000.

There are three more months of the fiscal year. They will undoubtedly swell the surplus to more than \$60,000,000. Should each of the remaining months produce as been

plus to more than \$80,000,000. Should each of the remaining months produce as heavily in revenue as the past month the surplus will go as high as \$75,000,000 or greater. The surplus for the month of April will be about \$15,000,000. Secretary Gage does not consider it is good policy that this large surplus shall continue to accumulate through a part or all of mother fiscal year. The accumulation of this money in the treasury may at any time derange financial affairs through the country. Raised by War Revenue Act.

The war revenue act is estimated to produce \$100,000,000 or more a year. It has, therefore, furnished by far the greater part of the surplus, present and prospective. It a bill appropriating \$100,000 for widening and improving the bridge across the Eastident nor Secretary Gage would consider it wise to lop off this entire revenue, as that would create a deficit for another fiscal year, but nearly half of the revenue can be cut off, leaving a comfortable surplus.

Secretary Gage recognizes that unusually prosperous conditions have swelled the receipts from customs and internal revenue and that under less prosperous conditions the receipts from these sources would be many millions less. Consequently no member of the administration would recommend reducing the receipts to equal the expenditures, inasmuch as a change in conditions might decrease the receipts or greatly increase the expenditures. cut off, leaving a comfortable surplus

Reason for Delay. The President has not recommended a decrease in the taxation imposed by the war revenue act, for the reason that the recipts were for a long time problematical and that nobody knew how large would be the expenditures in connection with the big army sent to the Philippines. A test of how much the War Department is likely to spend has been had for the last four or five months, and the administration has about

In January the War Department expendi-tures were \$9,352,823; February, \$9,436,083, and for this month they will be about \$8,-500,000. These expenditures are about double those under normal conditions prior double those under normal conditions prior to the Spanish-American war. It is seen that there will not likely be an average of more than \$9.500,000 a month hereafter for the army. All other expenses are back to normal conditions.

The President will all the conditions of the conditions of the conditions.

gauged what the expenses will be in the

The President will take the matter up with Secretary Gage and the chairmen the appropriations committees of Congress and something will be decided upon.

Instructing the New Commission. Secretary Root talked for a long time about the work of the new Philippine com-mission. The President and Secretary Gage are preparing the instructions which will govern the commission.

Complaint was made that the former commission was frequently ignored by Gen. Ctis in the Philippines. No such conditions will arise with the new commission. The instructions will be so specific that Gen. Otis and the commission will know what to Otis and the commission will know what to do. In a general way the commission will be supreme. This will be the case in nearly all civil matters. The commission will make civil rules and regulations and they will be executed by Gen. Otis and his army. The commission goes over to inaugurate civil government and to teach the people the good intentions of the United States, its authority will be backed by the army. President Taft will be in a large measure the personal representative of President McKinley, and this will be pretty well known to all officials in the islands.

American Institute in Paris. President McKinley this morning received visit from M. Cambon, French ambassador; Senator Chauncey M. Depew of the board of trustees of the American National Institute in Paris and Miss Matilda Smedley, the promoter and originator of the first definite movement for such an institution. In his latest message to Congress Presigestion that this country erect, on a site gestion that this country erect, on a site already given, an American national institute for Americans resorting to Parls for the study of the arts. The Secretarry of State has also given his approval to the proposed institute, which would cost, it is estimated, \$250,000.

estimated, \$250,000.

The visit to the President was to present to him a beautifully engraved memorial from the great masters of France in support of the institute, and assuring their nid in whatever is done by this country. The memorial is signed by the most illustrious men of France. In presenting the memorial to the President Senator Depew referred to the great incentive which the institute would be to the American student.

What France Will Do.

Ambassador Cambon followed with a statement of the pleasure it gave him to see the movement for the institute assuming strength and obtaining the aid of so many people in this country, the President included. He felt sure that France would always give her support to the Institute.

The municipality of Paris has offered the choice of certain sites for the location of the institute. The French laws prevent an outright gift of a site, but a perpetual lease

outright gift of a site, but a perpetual lease is to be given for the nominal figure of one franc a year.

This proposed institute is intended to be to the youth of America what to France are the schools founded by that country in Rome and Athens. The "Prix de Paris" will be the goal to the youth of the United States who aspire to become great masters in painting, scuipture, music, drawing, drama, literature and the sciences.

It is proposed to have bills introduced in Congress appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of the institute, which is to be wholly under American control. Scholarships from each state will probably follow.

the fitness of applicants to be determined by a tribunal of examiners in this coun-try.

An Appropriation Proposed.

GEN. ROBERTS AT BLOEMFONTEIN Expected That He Will Make Unexpected Move on Boers.

LONDON, March 30.—The reports that Lord Roberts will remain at Bloemfontein another month are probably intended for

The fact that the Boer telegrams announcing the bombardment of Mafeking Monday and Tuesday do not claim any success is accepted as proof that they met with none, and hopes are entertained that it may prove to have been the final effort to reduce the place before raising the siege.

Cheek for Hospital Ship Maine.

at the loss of her husband, and to tell her that the British people always regarded the dead general as a gallant soldier and hon-erable foeman.

SUICIDE AT MAGARA FALLS. Frenchman Shoots Himself and Goes Over the Rapids. waded out as far as he could, shot himself

the falls at the Cave of the Winds. From papers and letters left behind he is thought to Madame Lillian Russell, Infanta Dahlia

Carries Primaries at Cleveland and Will Control Convention. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30.-Returns from all the wards in the democratic conland will be able to control the majority vention, and will as a result go as a delegate to the Kansas City convention. If Mr. Johnson is elected a delegate Saturday there is a plan on foot among his support ers here to postpone the selection of the

# GREAT FALLS POWER COMPANY.

A Hearing Before the House Insular

TEMPERANCE REPRESENTATIVES TALK

ernment.

to 500 saloons where American customs obtain and whisky and beer are sold.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts of the Reform League addressed the committee, bringing out these statements, and quoted former Consul Edwards as saying that the use of intoxicants in the tropics means insanity. He had no doubt that the increase of integration of the contraction of the con

Blamed the President.

"Is this the benevolent assimilation o

Rev. E. C. Dinwiddle of the Anti-Saloo League said that the military authorities could have controlled the situation, but that failing to do so, the advocates of temperance now come to Congress. He quoted an article from the Wine and

article was quoted to the effect that the receipts of one army regimental canteen were \$1,700 in one day, probably a pay day. One agent of a beer brewery had sold 5,000 barrels of beer in one day.

S. E. Nicholson of Baltimore, representing the Maryland Temperance Union, said that this was a proper subject for legislar.

"We ask you in the name of God and

ican saloon, that most fearful instrumen of vice. Is that the way we are to give civilization to the Filipinos?"

Report Made in Response to a Senate Resolution.

transport Kilpatrick from San Juan, Porto Rico, with a squadron of the 5th Cavalry, embracing eleven officers and 551 men, with 311 horses. The squadron will go imme-diately to its new station, at lefterson bar-racks, St. Louis, Mo., over the Chesapeake and Ohio sallroad.